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㉚ Luminescent screen.

㉛ A luminescent screen provided with a luminescent oxynitride according to the formula $\text{Si}_{8-x}\text{Al}_x\text{O}_x\text{N}_{8-x}\text{A}_y$, in which A represents at least one activator from the group Cu, Ag, Zr, Mn, In, Bi and the lanthanides. Up to 75 mol.% of the Al can be replaced by B and/or Ga, whereas $y \leq x \leq 4.5$ and $0.01 \leq y \leq 1.5$.

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Luminescent screen.

The invention relates to a luminescent screen provided with a luminescent nitride.

In the extensive literature with regard to luminescent materials, in which a large number of materials 5 are described, a luminescent nitride is found only incidentally. German Patent Specification 739,390 describes a manganese-activated aluminium nitride (AlN). In Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Neorg. Mater. 1981 17(8), 1421-5 magnesium silicon nitrides ($MgSiN_2$) activated by lanthanides are described. Practical applications of such a luminescent nitride, 10 for example in the luminescent screen of a discharge lamp or of a cathode-ray tube, substantially do not occur.

The invention has for its object to provide luminescent screens provided with novel luminescent materials 15 having a very stable crystal lattice and provided with suitable activator elements.

For this purpose, a luminescent screen according to the invention is provided with a luminescent nitride and is characterized in that the nitride is an oxy-nitride corresponding to the formula $Si_{6-x}Al_xO_xN_{8-x}:A_y$, 20 in which A represents at least one activator element replacing Al and chosen from the group comprising Cu, Ag, Zr, Mn, In, Bi and the lanthanides, in which up to 75 mol.% of the Al can be replaced by B and/or Ga and in which 25 $y \leq x \leq 4.5$ and $0.01 \leq y \leq 1.5$.

It has been found that the oxynitrides of Si and Al form excellent host lattices for the aforementioned activator elements. These oxynitride lattices are known per se; cf. J. Mater. Sci., 11 (1976), 1135-58. A material 30 in the Si-Al-O-N system is known under the designation sialon. The sialons are temperature-resistant ceramic materials. They are derived from silicon nitride (Si_3N_4) by replacing simultaneously Si by Al and N by O. Similarly

to the structure of Si_3N_4 (occurring in an α phase and a β phase), the sialons occur in an α and a β crystal structure. They are designated as α sialon and β sialon, respectively. As appears from the above formula, at most 75 mol.% of the 5 Si can be replaced by Al ($x \leq 4.5$). With higher Al contents, the sialon crystal structure is in fact no longer obtained. Furthermore, experiments have shown that in the sialons the Al can be replaced by B and/or Ga up to at most 75 mol.%. Higher B and/or Ga contents are not used because then the 10 sialon structure is lost and/or too low luminescence efficiencies are obtained. The activator content y in the luminescent oxynitrides is chosen between the aforementioned limits. At values of y smaller than 0.01 the absorption of the excitation energy is in fact too small, whereas at 15 values of y larger than 1.5 the luminescence efficiency generally becomes too low due to concentration quenching.

The luminescent oxynitrides in a luminescent screen according to the invention can be satisfactorily excited, as has been found, both by ultraviolet radiation 20 and by electrons and also by X-ray radiation. The radiation then emitted is characteristic of the element used as an activator. Such a screen consisting, for example, of a carrier to which the luminescent oxynitride is applied can therefore be used advantageously in discharge lamps, cathode-ray tubes and X-ray screens. 25

A great advantage of a luminescent screen according to the invention is that the oxynitride used is very stable. In practical applications, it can therefore be subjected to high temperatures and high excitation energy densities. 30 This is naturally of importance, for example, in heavily loaded discharge lamps and heavily loaded cathode-ray tubes. A further advantage of the luminescent oxynitrides is that by means of the O : N ratio the absorption edge of the host lattice and also the absorption band of the 35 activator centre can be adjusted within certain limits. Thus, it is possible to obtain a certain adaptation to the excitation used in a given application.

If the activator element A is not trivalent,

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in the case of substitution of Al by A the charge is compensated for by a suitable adjustment of the O : N ratio. Luminescent oxynitrides are preferred, which contain bi- and/or trivalent activators. Therefore, a luminescent screen according to the invention is preferably characterized in that the oxynitride corresponds to the formula $\text{Si}_{6-x} \text{Al}_{x-p-q} \text{A}_p^{2+} \text{A}_q^{3+} \text{O}_{x+p} \text{N}_{8-x-p}$, in which A^{2+} represents at least one activator element from the group comprising Mn, Zr and the bivalent lanthanides and A^{3+} represents at least one activator element from the group comprising In, Bi and the trivalent lanthanides and in which $0.01 \leq x \leq 4.5$, $0.01 \leq p+q \leq 1.5$, $0 \leq p \leq 1.5$ and $0 \leq q \leq 1.5$.

The highest efficiencies are generally obtained with luminescent screens provided with an oxynitride having the β -sialon crystal structure. Such screens are therefore preferred.

The optimum results are obtained if the luminescent screen contains an oxynitride in which $1 \leq x \leq 4$ and the activator content is not lower than 0.05 and not higher than 0.50, i.e. $0.05 \leq y \leq 0.50$ or $0.05 \leq p+q \leq 0.50$.

Embodiments of luminescent screens according to the invention are preferred, in which the activator element is one or more of the trivalent lanthanides. With these activators, the emissions most suitable for practical use are in fact obtained.

The luminescent oxynitrides can generally be obtained by a solid state reaction at a high temperature. Very pure starting materials (for example Si_3N_4 , Al_2O_3 and AlN) are then used. The reaction takes place, for example, for a few hours at a temperature in the range of 1300 - 1600°C in a neutral or weakly reducing atmosphere.

The invention will now be described more fully with reference to a number of examples of luminescent oxynitrides suitable for a luminescent screen according to the invention.

Example 1.

A mixture was made of:

0.7014 g of Si_3N_4

0.4333 g of Al_2O_3

0.2050 g of AlN

0.0561 g of Tb_4O_7

0.2065 g of CeO_2 .

5 This mixture was pressed by hand to two pills.

The latter were heated in an Al_2O_3 crucible in a furnace for 3 hours at a temperature of 1550°C . During heating, a neutral atmosphere was maintained in the furnace by passing a flow (100 cc/min) of pure nitrogen (oxygen

10 concentration smaller than 1 ppm) through the furnace.

After cooling, the product was pulverized. The powder obtained was an oxynitride activated by cerium and terbium corresponding to the formula $\text{Si}_3\text{Al}_{2.7}\text{Ce}_{0.24}\text{Tb}_{0.06}\text{O}_3\text{N}_5$, which upon excitation by, for example, ultraviolet radiation

15 exhibited the characteristic Tb emission. An X-ray diffraction analysis showed that the powder had the β sialon structure and that only traces of other phases were present.

Example 2.

20 There was proceeded in quite the same manner as indicated in Example 1. In this case, however, during heating also a quantity of graphite powder was placed in the furnace. As a result, a weakly reducing atmosphere was obtained. The product obtained had the same formula

25 as the product of Example 1 and substantially the same luminescent properties. It was found to have also the β sialon structure.

Examples 3 to 27:

In the same manner as described in Example 1
 30 and Example 2, respectively, a large number of luminescent oxynitrides with different activator elements were manufactured. These activators were added in the desired quantity to the starting mixture as oxides or as compounds forming these oxides upon an increase in temperature. The
 35 now following Table 1 states for each of the Examples 1 to 27 the formula of the luminescent oxynitride obtained and indicates how the material is prepared. In the column "Preparation", 1 indicates the method according to the

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above example 1 (neutral atmosphere) and 2 indicates the method according to Example 2 (weakly reducing atmosphere). Furthermore, Table 1 indicates results of measurements on the luminescent oxynitrides. In the column " λ_{max} emission" 5 the location in the spectrum (nm) of the maximum of the emission band is indicated. The column " λ_{exc} " indicates the wavelength (nm) of the exciting ultraviolet radiation. The column " η_{rel} " indicates the relative efficiency of the luminescence upon excitation with the wavelength λ_{exc} 10 in arbitrary units. η_{rel} of Example 1 is then assumed to be 100. Of four examples (1, 5, 24 and 26), an absolute quantum efficiency (in %) upon excitation by 254 nm radiation is further given. These measurements are stated in column " η_{254} ".

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Table 1:

exam- ple	formula	pre- para- tion	$\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{emis-}}^{\text{ion}}$ (nm)	λ_{exc} (nm)	γ_{rel} (with) γ_{exc}	γ_{254} (%)
1	$\text{Si}_3\text{Al}_{2.7}\text{Ce}_{0.24}\text{Tb}_{0.06}\text{O}_3\text{N}_5$	1	545	310	100	31
2	$\text{Si}_3\text{Al}_{2.7}\text{Ce}_{0.24}\text{Tb}_{0.06}\text{O}_3\text{N}_5$	2	545	310	96	
3	$\text{Si}_2\text{Al}_{3.7}\text{Ce}_{0.24}\text{Tb}_{0.06}\text{O}_4\text{N}_4$	2	545	310	71	
10	$\text{Si}_4\text{Al}_{1.7}\text{Ce}_{0.24}\text{Tb}_{0.06}\text{O}_2\text{N}_6$	2	545	310	62	
5	$\text{Si}_5\text{Al}_{0.7}\text{Ce}_{0.24}\text{Tb}_{0.06}\text{O}_7$	1	545	310	102	24
6	$\text{Si}_3\text{Al}_{2.7}\text{Gd}_{0.06}\text{Tb}_{0.24}\text{O}_3\text{N}_5$	1	545	230	220	
7	$\text{Si}_3\text{Al}_{2.7}\text{Dy}_{0.06}\text{Tb}_{0.24}\text{O}_3\text{N}_5$	1	545	230	37	
8	$\text{Si}_3\text{Al}_{2.94}\text{Cu}_{0.06}\text{O}_3\text{N}_{4.88}$	1	355	300	6	
15	$\text{Si}_3\text{Al}_{2.94}\text{Yb}_{0.06}\text{O}_3\text{N}_5$	1	525	270	20	
10	$\text{Si}_3\text{Al}_{2.94}\text{Yb}_{0.06}\text{O}_3\text{N}_5$	2	530	270	18	
11	$\text{Si}_3\text{Al}_{2.94}\text{Zr}_{0.06}\text{O}_3\text{N}_{4.94}$	1	355	315	5	
12	$\text{Si}_3\text{Al}_{2.94}\text{Mn}_{0.06}\text{O}_3\text{N}_{4.94}$	2	415	300	5	
13	$\text{Si}_3\text{Al}_{2.94}\text{In}_{0.06}\text{O}_3\text{N}_5$	1	355	300	4	
20	$\text{Si}_3\text{Al}_{2.94}\text{Ag}_{0.06}\text{O}_3\text{N}_{4.88}$	1	545	230	5	
15	$\text{Si}_3\text{Al}_{2.94}\text{Bi}_{0.06}\text{O}_3\text{N}_5$	1	355	300	6	
16	$\text{Si}_3\text{Al}_{1.8}\text{Bi}_{1.2}\text{O}_3\text{N}_5$	1	415	270	19	
17	$\text{Si}_3\text{Al}_{2.97}\text{Sm}_{0.03}\text{O}_3\text{N}_5$	2	685	300	13	
18	$\text{Si}_3\text{Al}_{2.94}\text{Sm}_{0.06}\text{O}_3\text{N}_5$	1	740	300	43	
25	$\text{Si}_3\text{Al}_{2.94}\text{Sm}_{0.05}\text{O}_3\text{N}_5$	2	740	300	17	
20	$\text{Si}_3\text{Al}_{2.97}\text{Ce}_{0.03}\text{O}_3\text{N}_5$	1	450	315	30	
21	$\text{Si}_3\text{Al}_{2.94}\text{Ce}_{0.06}\text{O}_3\text{N}_5$	1	440	300	57	
22	$\text{Si}_3\text{Al}_{2.88}\text{Ce}_{0.12}\text{O}_3\text{N}_5$	1	460	315	35	
23	$\text{Si}_3\text{Al}_{2.97}\text{Eu}_{0.03}\text{O}_3\text{N}_{4.97}$	1	410	270	54	
30	$\text{Si}_3\text{Al}_{2.94}\text{Eu}_{0.06}\text{O}_3\text{N}_{4.94}$	1	440	260	47	36
25	$\text{Si}_3\text{Al}_{2.88}\text{Eu}_{0.12}\text{O}_3\text{N}_{4.88}$	1	410	265	36	
26	$\text{Si}_3\text{Al}_{2.94}\text{Tb}_{0.06}\text{O}_3\text{N}_5$	1	543	245	10	22
27	$\text{Si}_3\text{Al}_{2.88}\text{Tb}_{0.12}\text{O}_3\text{N}_5$	2	543	245	21	

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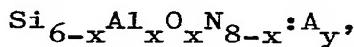
In quite the same manner as indicated in Example 1 (neutral heating atmosphere), luminescent oxynitrides were prepared, in which the aluminium was replaced in part by boron or gallium. Of four of these materials (Examples 28 to 31), the formula is given in Table 2. These four materials were activated by Tb and exhibited the characteristic Tb emission with λ_{max} at 543 nm. In the Table, the column " λ_{exc} " indicates the wavelength of the exciting radiation used in the measurements, while the column " η " indicates the quantum efficiency (in %) upon excitation by the wavelength λ_{exc} .

Table 2:

example	formula	λ_{exc} (nm)	η (%)
28	$Si_3AlTb_{0.5}B_{1.5}O_3N_5$	240	53
29	$Si_3Al_{0.99}Tb_{0.01}B_2O_3N_5$	233	27
30	$Si_4Al_{0.97}Tb_{0.03}BO_2N_6$	230	29
31	$Si_4Al_{0.7}Tb_{0.3}GaO_2N_6$	235	10

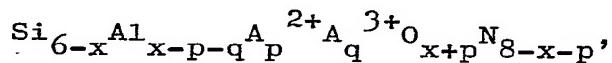
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1. A luminescent screen provided with a luminescent nitride, characterized in that the nitride is an oxynitride corresponding to the formula



5 in which A represents at least one activator element replacing Al and chosen from the group comprising Cu, Ag, Zr, Mn, In, Bi and the lanthanides, in which up to 75 mol.% of the Al can be replaced by B and/or Ga and in which $y \leq x \leq 4.5$ and $0.01 \leq y \leq 1.5$.

10 2. A luminescent screen as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the oxynitride corresponds to the formula



15 in which A^{2+} represents at least one activator element from the group comprising Mn, Zr and the bivalent lanthanides and A^{3+} represents at least one activator element from the group comprising In, Bi and the trivalent lanthanides and in which

20 $0.01 \leq x \leq 4.5$, $0.01 \leq p+q \leq 1.5$, $0 \leq p \leq 1.5$ and $0 \leq q \leq 1.5$.

3. A luminescent screen as claimed in Claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the oxynitride has the β sialon crystal structure.

25 4. A luminescent screen as claimed in Claim 1 or 3, characterized in that $1 \leq x \leq 4$ and $0.05 \leq y \leq 0.50$.

5. A luminescent screen as claimed in Claim 2 or 3, characterized in that $1 \leq x \leq 4$ and $0.05 \leq p+q \leq 0.50$.

6. A luminescent screen as claimed in Claim 2, 3
30 or 5, characterized in that $p = 0$ and A^{3+} represents at least one of the trivalent lanthanides.



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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

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Application number

EP 85 20 0291

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.)
D, A	DE-C- 739 390 (BEKK & KAULEN) * Whole document * -----	1	C 09 K 11/78 C 09 K 11/74 C 09 K 11/67 C 09 K 11/64
TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.)			
C 09 K 11/00			
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
THE HAGUE	30-05-1985	DROUOT M.C.	
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